Self-Assessment Review

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Three factors make-up an assessment of an institution's risk in participating in a large dollar wire transfer system: creditworthiness, operating controls, and credit policies. The following instructions for making the assessment call for separate assessments of each factor.

The institution and the regulator should each make this assessment. Self-assessment is not required if the institution adopts a *de minimis* cap, does not incur daylight overdrafts, qualifier for the exempt category, or does not participate on any large dollar wire transfer networks and is willing to accept a zero cross-system net debit cap.

I. Creditworthiness (Steps 1 through 9)

Ste	ep 1:	Answer the following questions about each of the primary factors in an assessment of creditworthiness (asset quality, capital adequacy, and earnings):	Yes	No
Α.		determining the institution's <u>asset quality</u> self-assessment rating, have managent and the directorate considered:		
	1.	Comments from the latest supervisory examination report on asset quality and management effectiveness?		
	2.	Level, distribution, and severity of classified assets?		
	3.	The level and composition of nonaccrual and reduced-rate assets?		
	4.	Loss history and adequacy of valuation allowances?		
	5.	Ability to foresee, administer, and correct problem credits?		
	6.	Concentrations?		
	7.	Other factors?		
В.		determining the institution's <u>capital adequacy</u> self-assessment rating, have manement and the directorate considered:		
	1.	Comments from the latest supervisory examination report?		
	2.	Capital guidelines established by regulators?		
	3.	Asset quality and off-balance-sheet activity?		
	4.	Growth?		
	5.	Profitability?		
	6.	Other factors?		

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C.		determining the institution's <u>earnings</u> self-assess the directorate considered:	ing, ha	ave manage	ement	Yes	No					
	1.	Comments from the latest supervisory examination report?										
	2.	Return on assets?										
	3.	Quality of earnings?										
	4.	Growth?										
	5.	Asset quality?										
	6.	Provisions for loan losses?										
	7.	Tax considerations?										
	8.	Interest-rate sensitivity?										
	9.	Earnings history?										
	10.	. Dividend requirements?										
	11.	. Capital adequacy?										
	12.	Other factors?										
Ste	p 2:	Answer the following questions	Asset Quality		Capital Adequacy		<u>Earni</u>	ings				
		for each primary factor.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No				
	1.	Does the institution consider available peer group and other data for institutions with similar operating characteristics, such as consumer lending or wholesale activities?										
	2.	Do peer group comparisons generally support the self-assessment according to the guidelines in the Primary Factor Rating Form (Step 3)?	<u></u>									
Ste	эр 3.	Both the institution and the examiner should as	ssign an c	verall	rating to ea	ich prima	ary facto	r. Use				

the Primary Factor Rating Form.

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	Primary Factor Rating Form					
	Asset Quality Capital Adequacy			<u>Earnings</u>		
	Institution Examiner		Institution	Examiner	Institution	Examiner
Excellent						
Very Good						
Adequate						
Below Standard						
Comments:						
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Guidelines for Rating Primary Factors

Excellent: Performance consistently above the 75th percentile, with most key measures above the 90th percentile.

Very Good: Performance consistently above the 50th percentile, with most key measures above the 75th percentile.

Adequate: Performance consistently above the 25th percentile, with most key measures near peer averages and no significant measures in the lowest 10th percentile or below standards set by supervisory authorities.

Below Standard: Performance measures consistently below average, with significant weakness in one or more key measures.

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Ste	p 4:	Answer the following question for each primary factor.	Asset C	Quality	Capital	Adequacy	<u>Ea</u>	rnings		
		ior each primary factor.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
	1.	Is the institution's self-assessment rating consistent with guidelines?						. <u></u>		
	2.	If the institution's self-assessment rating is not consistent with guidelines, has management developed sufficient data to justify the inconsistency?		_						
Ste	р 5:	Answer the following questions about to the to pany and affiliates):	wo modif	ying fac	tors (liqui	dity and ho	olding	com-		
A.		determining the effect of the institution's <u>liquidity</u> predirectorate considered:	osition, h	nave ma	nagemer		Yes	No		
	1.	Comments from the latest supervisory examinati and overall condition of the institution?								
	2.	Management controls and policies?								
	3.	Borrowing history?								
	4.	Adequacy of policies and procedures?								
	5.	The institution's asset/liability structure?								
	6.	Off-balance-sheet funding sources and needs?								
B.		pplicable, in determining the position of the institues self-assessment modifier, have management a								
	1.	Comments from the most recent supervisory examination report?								
	2.	Factors relating to capital, asset quality, and earn and affiliates?	-		•	•				
	3.	Management?								
Ste	p 6:	Based on the review of modifying factors, bo	oth the in	stitution	and the	regulator s	hould	assigr		

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	Rating Form	n for 1) l	iquidity and 2) Holding Company and Affiliates
Liquidity			
Institution	Examiner		
		fu	iquidity is neutral. (Generally means the institution has a stable unding base with a reasonable cushion of assets or untapped unding sources available to meet contingencies.)
		V	iquidity is negative. (Generally means the institution has a fundir ulnerability or is experiencing or has experienced a deterioration ne normal funding base.)
		lie	iquidity is positive. (Generally means the institution is extremely quid and has demonstrated asset liquidity as well as sound liabil olicies.)
Comments:			
Holding Co	mpany and A	ffiliates	
		ffiliates	
Holding Co	mpany and A	.ffiliates	Influence is neutral. (Generally means holding company was
Holding Co	mpany and A		Influence is neutral. (Generally means holding company was characterized as being in satisfactory condition at its most recent examination.) Influence is negative. (Generally means holding company may be experiencing or expecting significant losses at the parent in its nonthrift affiliates and debt service requirements necess
Holding Co	mpany and A	(o)	Influence is neutral. (Generally means holding company was characterized as being in satisfactory condition at its most recent examination.) Influence is negative. (Generally means holding company may be experiencing or expecting significant losses at the parent in its nonthrift affiliates and debt service requirements necess tate high dividend payout ratio at depository institution subsidiaries and affiliates.)
Holding Co	mpany and A Examiner	(o) (-)	Influence is neutral. (Generally means holding company was characterized as being in satisfactory condition at its most recent examination.) Influence is negative. (Generally means holding company may be experiencing or expecting significant losses at the parent of in its nonthrift affiliates and debt service requirements necess tate high dividend payout ratio at depository institution subsidiaries and affiliates.) Influence is positive. (Generally means holding company has

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Step 7:	Answer the following questions for each modifying factor:	<u>Liquidity</u>		Company Affiliates
		Yes No	Yes	No
1.	Does the institution consider available peer group and other available data for institutions with similar operating characteristics, such as consumer lending or wholesale activities?			
2.	Do peer group comparisons generally support the self-assessment?			
3.	Is the institution's self-assessment rating consistent with guidelines?	·		
4.	If the institution's self-assessment rating is not consistent with guidelines, has management developed sufficient data to justify the inconsistency?			
Step 8:	As a first step in integrating the assessments of the primary and modifying factors, answer the following questions:			
1.	Do procedures employed by management and directorate to determine the creditworthiness self-assessment appear reasonable?			
2.	Are conclusions adequately documented?	·		
Step 9:	In the space provided, integrate the assessments of the primary and modifying factors into one combined rating for creditworthiness, using one of the following categories: excellent, very good, adequate, or below standard. The combined rating should be no higher than the lowest rating assigned in Step 3, adjusted for the ratings in Step 6 as well as the answers to the questions in Steps 4, 7, and 8. Comment on any adjustments necessary.	Combined for Credity		SS
Comm	ents			

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II. Ope	rating Controls,	Policies, and I	Procedures (Steps		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
proced			assessment of the i				
dition,	the regulator shounation Council (FF	ald conduct the TIEC) procedure	he institution's moni operations activities and Section 10 of	addressed in the the EDP Examina	Federal Finan ation Handboo	cial Inst k.	titutions
Step 1	0: Complete th	e Average Dail	y Activity Table and	answer the questi	ons immediate	ly follov	ving it.
Note: 1 pates.	his table should r	eflect the institu	ution's average daily	volume on each s	system in whic	h it part	ici-
		A	verage Daily Activ	ity Table			
S	ystem	Dollars <u>Sent</u>	Percent of Total	Dollars <u>Received</u>	Percent of Total		
С	HIPS						
F	edwire						
Т	otal		100%		100%		
1.	in activity?		table at a frequency				No
3.	Are all large doll	ar payments sy	stems considered w	hen completing th	e table?		
Step 1	1: Answer the	following quest	ions about individua	system monitorin	g:		
1.	What is the mon	itoring frequen	cy currently used?				
	System	Real Time	Interim (Note <u>frequency)</u>	No Interim			
	CHIPS						
	Fedwire					Yes	No
2.	Does the institut	ion update the	table at an acceptab	le frequency?			
3.	Is the monitoring	g capability app	ropriate for the volui	me of funds transf	er activity?		

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Step	12:	Answer the following questions:	es	No
1.	Doe	s the institution monitor its payments activity on a cross-system basis?	_	
2.	At w	hat frequency?		
Re	al tim	e monitoring Periodic (note frequency) No interim monitoring		
3.	Is th	is information reflected in the self-assessment file?	_	
4.	Does	s the information reflect current activity?	_	
Step	13:	Using the information from Steps 10 through 12, rate the institution according to the gulines in the following form:	iide-	
		Rating Form for Monitoring Position Relative to Net Debit Caps		
		Strong: 95% of total dollars sent and received are monitored on a real time batter at least every 15 minutes; and	asis,	or
		 A cross-system calculation of the institution's net debit/credit position is com and compared with established limits on a real time basis, or at least every 15 utes. 		
		Satisfactory: 80% of the total average daily dollars volume sent is monitored real time basis, or at least every 30 minutes; and	on a	l
		 A cross-system calculation of institution's net debit/credit position is compute compared with established limits on a real time basis, or at least every 15 min 		
		Unsatisfactory: Any other condition.		
Step	14:	Make any necessary adjustments to the rating in Step 13, based on the following:		
1.		vide a brief discussion of the institution's monitoring system, analyzing the appropriatence monitoring procedures in use for the volume and nature of the institution's wire transfer		
2.	Is th	e institution's self-assessment rating consistent with the guidelines?		
3.		e institution's self-assessment rating is not consistent with the guidelines, has managen eloped sufficient data to justify the conclusions?	nent	
Comn	nent o	on any adjustments necessary		

	Deal of No.		
Note:	Steps 15 through 17 are for assessing the institution's monitoring positions for custome	ers.	
Step 1	5: Answer the following questions:	Yes	No
1.	Has the institution identified customers who regularly participate in a large volume of wire transfer activity or in frequent large wire transfers?		
2.	Are criteria for placement of names on the list reasonable?		
3.	Can the institution monitor these accounts, taking into account the source of significant transactions?		
4.	Do the monitoring systems include the opening collected balance?		
5.	Does the institution have a system for updating the customer's balance to reflect intra-day activity?		
	* Is the frequency of updating appropriate?		
6.	Does the overall system for monitoring positions of customers cover:		
	(a) All significant sources generating customer account entries?		
	(b) Total transactions over established dollar limits?		
	(c) Overdraft limits?		
	(d) Single transfer limits?		
7.	Are daily transactions reports generated and reviewed?		
8.	Have transaction limit guidelines been established?		
	(a) If yes, are guidelines reasonable?		
	(b) Do transaction limits include a \$50 million par value size limit on market book entry Fedwire transfers?		
	(c) Are guidelines reviewed regularly?		
9.	Does the system prohibit any transaction in excess of the established limits until appropriate action is taken?		
10	. Is analysis of those accounts intensified for transactions that are over the limit?		
11	. Is staff trained in exception procedures?		

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		Yes	No
12. Are	e exception reports generated and reviewed by appropriate management?		
13. Do	exception reports reflect all activity in excess of transaction limits?		
nu Ad	internal or external auditors review the funds transfer environment at least an- ally? (These reviews should conform to the standards established by the Bank ministrative Institute and the Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Coun-		
15. Are	e auditors independent?		
16. Do	audit reports reflect weaknesses in physical controls?		
17. Are	e audit-exception-clearing procedures adequate?		
	es the institution frequently incur daylight overdrafts and send large transfers affiliates?		
(a)	Are controls in place to ensure that these extensions of credit stay within approved lines?		
(b)	Have the limits been adhered to?		
(c)	Have over limit extensions been approved at the appropriate level of management?		
19. Are	e transfers to affiliates:		
(a)	Made pursuant to a written agreement?		
(b)	Approved by the board of directors as part of an internal credit policy?		
Step 16:	Rate the institution's monitoring positions for its customers according to the guid following form:	delines	s in the
	Rating Form for Monitoring Positions for Customers		
	Strong: Responses to all of the above are positive and comprehensive of monitoring is in force for both debits and credits on a real time basis or a vals of 15 minutes or less.		
	Satisfactory: Responses to all of the above are positive and compreher monitoring is in force for all debit transactions greater than or equal to th threshold on a real time basis or at intervals of 30 minutes or less.		
	Unsatisfactory: Any other condition.		

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Step 17:	Make any ne	ecessary adjustmer	nts to the rating in Step 16	6, based on the following: Yes	No		
ar	nalyzing consis		titution's monitoring systenitoring procedures in use fer activity.				
2. Is	the institution's	s self-assessment o	consistent with guidelines	s?			
	If the institution's self-assessment rating is not consistent with guidelines, has management developed sufficient data to justify the inconsistency?						
Comment	on any adjustr	nents necessary _					
fo				specially the ratings in Steps 1 (circle the appropriate row):	3 and		
Si Si Ai	trong trong atisfactory atisfactory ny nsatisfactory	Strong Satisfactory Strong Satisfactory Unsatisfactory Any	Strong Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory	Combined Rating for Operational Controls			
Comment	s						

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III.	Credit F	Policies and Procedures (Steps 19 through 22)				
Ste	p 19:	Answer the following questions:	V	NI.		
1.	cally ac	ne institution have a board of directors'-approved credit policy that specifi- Idresses daylight overdrafts and bilateral net credit limits if the institution is ipant on a private transfer network?	Yes	No —		
2.	Does th	ne policy address any regular extension of intraday credit to affiliates?				
3.	Have c	ustomers' aggregate exposures been identified?				
4.	Have a	ggregate customer limits been approved and established?				
5.		nitoring systems identify usage in excess of approved facilities on a timely				
6.		orting systems provide adequate information to support evaluations of credit				
7.	lored to	ne institution have exception identification and approval systems that are taio the speed, volume, and size of credit approvals required by its paymentgenerated exposures?				
8.		the institution's review systems geared to identify and take action on deterioratrisk situations?				
9.		controls and procedures reviewed and tested by the institution's internal s?				
10.		uate training available and required for operations, credit, and account offi- fresponsible for monitoring the intra day overdraft-exposure system?				
Ste	p 20:	Explain compensating controls, if any, where responses are negative.				
Ste	p 21:	Rate the institution's credit policies and procedures as acceptable or unacceptate to the following guide:	ole, ac	cording		
		Acceptable: All or most responses to the questions in Step 19 are positive.				
		Unacceptable: All or most of the responses to the questions in Step 19 are neg	ative.			
Rat	ting for	credit policies and procedures is				

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Step 22: Combine the three component evaluations from Steps 9, 18, and 21 into a single overall assessment using the following table (circle the appropriate row):

If the rating for credit policies and procedures (Step 21) is:	and the rating for operating controls, policies, and procedures (Step 18) is:	and the rating for creditworthiness (Step 9) is:	then the overall assessment should be:
Acceptable	Strong	Excellent Very Good Adequate Below Standard	High Cap Above-Average Cap Average Cap No Cap
Acceptable	Satisfactory	Excellent Very Good Adequate Below Standard	Above-Average Cap Above-Average Cap Average Cap No Cap
Acceptable	Unsatisfactory	Any	No Cap
Unacceptable	Any	Any	No Cap

Final Overall Rating			
Step 2	3:	Yes	No
1.	Is this rating consistent with the rating reported by the institution?	·	
2.	If not, can management justify any inconsistency?	·	
3.	If there is an inconsistency, will management review its self-assessment rating?	·	
4.	If management will not review its self-assessment rating, has the Regional of- fice liaison Officer been notified of the inconsistency?		